Student Audit and Research in Surgery (STARSurg) Collaborative

EuroSurg Collaborative

CArdiovaSCulAr outcomes after major abDominal surgEry

A student-led observational prospective audit of postoperative cardiovascular complication after major abdominal surgery

Study protocol v2.8

14 November 2021

Partners:

Sponsors:

Collaborative Partners

ItSURG Collaborative
Italy
www.itsurg.org
itsurg.group@gmail.com
Twitter: @it_surg

PTSurg Collaborative
Portugal
www.ptsurg.org
info@ptsurg.org
Twitter: @pt_surg

SIGMA Collaborative
Germany
www.SIGMA-studies.org
team@SIGMA-studies.org
Twitter: @sigmastudies

Table of Contents

Collaborative Partners **2**

STARSurg Steering Committee **5**

EuroSurg Steering Committee **6**

External Advisory Group **7**

Project Timeline **8**

About STARSurg **9**

About EuroSurg **10**

Introduction **11**

Audit Standards **12**

Methods **14**

1. Summary 14
2. Study Aims: 14
3. Project Timeline: 14
4. Centre Eligibility: 15
5. Patient Eligibility: 15
6. Covariates: 17
7. Outcome Measures and Follow-up: 17
8. Data Governance: 18
9. Data Analysis & Sample Size: 19
10. Local Project Registration: 19
11. Quality assurance: 20
12. Authorship: 21

Appendix A: Summary of data fields **25**

Appendix B: Data Dictionary **27**

Appendix C: Included Operative Procedures **31**

Appendix D: Definitions of Key Outcomes **33**

Appendix E: Steps for successful inclusion of your centre **41**

Appendix F: Confirmation of Audit Status **44**

Appendix G: References 45

STARSurg Steering Committee

**Members listed alphabetically by surname*

Name	Training stage	Twitter
Samuel Brown	5th Year Medical Student, Leicester	@Mr_Samuel_Brown
William Cambridge	5th Year Medical Student, Edinburgh	@William_ArnoldC
Daoud Chaudhry	5th Year Medical Student, Birmingham	@da_chaudhry
Rohan Gujjuri	5th Year Medical Student, Birmingham	@RohanGujjuri
Alisha Jaffer	3rd Year Medical Student, Limerick	@ajaffs
Ieva Jakaityte	4th Year Medical Student, Exeter	@i_jakaityte
Sivesh K Kamarajah	NIHR Academic Clinical Fellow, Birmingham	@Siveshk93
Michal Kawka	5th Year Medical Student, Imperial	@KawkaMichal
Aleksandra Mergo	3rd Year Medical Student, Aberdeen	@AleksandraMergo
Omar Kouli	Academic Foundation Doctor, Glasgow	@kouli_omar
Emily Mills	Academic Foundation Doctor, Cambridge	@emily_cmills
Victoria Murray	Foundation Doctor, London	@VictoriaHMurray
Setthasorn Ooi	4th Year Medical Student, Cardiff	@SetthasornOoi
Aya Riad	5th Year Medical Student, Edinburgh	@ayamriad
Shiraz Shafi	5th Year Medical Student, Dundee	@Mr_Shiraz_Shafi
Isobel Trout	5th Year Medical Student, Birmingham	@isobeltrout

EuroSurg Steering Committee

**Members listed alphabetically by surname*

Name	Training stage	Twitter
Ruth Blanco-Colino	Surgical Trainee, Barcelona	@ruthbc93
Niall Brindl	6th Year Medical Student, Heidelberg	@BrindlNiall
Daoud Chaudhry	5th Year Medical Student, Birmingham	@da_chaudhry
Kassandra Gressmann	4th Year Medical Student, Dublin	
Rohan Gujjuri	5th Year Medical Student, Birmingham	@RohanGujjuri
Amie Hilder	3rd Year Medical Student, Melbourne	@amie_hilder
Esther Matey	5th Year Medical Student, Liverpool	
Irène Santos Pereira	5th Year Medical Student, Porto	
Alessandro Sgrò	Clinical Development Fellow, Edinburgh	@AlessandroSgr1
Adam Turňa	4th Year Medical Student, London	@AdamTurna2
Chris Varghese	5th Year Medical Student, Auckland	@chrisvarghese98
William Xu	5th Year Medical Student, Auckland	@williamxu_98

External Advisory Group

**Members listed alphabetically by surname*

Name	Position	Twitter
Anaesthesia and Critical Care		
Bruce Biccard	Professor of Anaesthesia and Perioperative Medicine, Cape Town, South Africa	@BruceBiccard
Annemarie Docherty	Consultant in Critical Care & Wellcome Clinical Research Career Development Fellow, Edinburgh, UK	
Janet Martin	Professor of Anaesthesia & Perioperative Medicine and Epidemiology & Biostatistics, Ontario, Canada	@janetmartinwho
Kariem El-Boghdadly	Consultant Anaesthetist & Honorary Senior Lecturer, London, UK	@elboghdadly
Mandeep Phull	Consultant Anaesthetist & Honorary Senior Lecturer, London, UK	
Ronelle Mouton	Consultant Anaesthetist & Honorary Senior Lecturer, Bristol, UK	@RonelleMouton
Surgeons		
Aneel Bhangu	Consultant Colorectal Surgeon & NIHR Clinician Scientist, Birmingham, UK	@aneelbhangu
James Glasbey	NIHR Doctoral Research Fellow, Birmingham, UK	@DrJamesGlasbey
Ewen Harrison	Consultant Liver and Transplant Surgeon, Edinburgh, UK	@ewenharrison
Kenneth McLean	Doctoral Research Fellow, Edinburgh, UK	@kennethmclean92
Neil Smart	Consultant Colorectal Surgeon & Honorary Senior Lecturer, Devon, UK	@Neil_J_Smart
Susan Moug	Consultant Colorectal Surgeon & Honorary Professor, Glasgow, UK	@susanmoug
Thomas Pinkney	Consultant Colorectal Surgeon & Professor of Surgical Trials, Birmingham, UK	@pinkney_t
Toby Richards	Consultant Vascular Surgeon & Professor of Surgery, Western Australia, Australia	@TobyRichardsUWA

Project Timeline

Dates	Description
6th Aug 2021	CASCADE Regional Lead recruitment opens
27th Aug 2021	Recruitment for CASCADE Regional Leads closes
1st Oct 2021	Online launch of CASCADE Protocol
Mid Oct 2021	Virtual conference for CASCADE Study Launch
24th Jan - 6thFeb 2022	Start of data collection period 1 (30-day follow-up ends 8th Mar 2022)
7th Feb - 20th Feb 2022	Start of data collection period 2 (30-day follow-up ends 22nd Mar 2022)
21st Feb - 6th Mar 2022	Start of data collection period 3 (30-day follow-up ends 5th Apr 2022)
7th Mar - 20th Mar 2022	Start of data collection period 4 (30-day follow-up ends 19th Apr 2022)
21st Mar - 3rd Apr 2022	Start of data collection period 5 (30-day follow-up ends 3rd May 2022)
3rd July 2022	REDCap database locked, final data submission deadline
Mid-2022	CASCADE results presented to ESCP & AAGBI

About STARSurg

Student Audit and Research in Surgery (STARSurg) is a student-led, national research collaborative empowering medical students and junior doctors to conduct high-quality, protocol-driven audit and research in a multicentre setting. Students contribute data to national studies whilst gaining an understanding of clinical academia, audit and research methodology, and ethical considerations in research[1].

The 'collaborative' trainee-led model for 'snapshot' audit has been pioneered from the West Midlands, developing from regional networks of surgical registrars to national and international groups across specialties and around the world[2]. These networks have delivered major multicentre projects including cohort studies and randomised controlled trials. In accordance with National Research Collaborative (NRC) authorship guidelines[3], these studies typically use a single corporate author model, where all publications are listed under a single collaborative name with all contributing authors listed as PubMed-citable collaborators[4]. This seeks to democratise the publication process and flatten traditional research hierarchies.

STARSurg has now delivered seven national audits of surgical and perioperative practice: STARSurg-1[5], Determining Surgical Complications in the Overweight (DISCOVER) [6], Outcomes after kidney injury in surgery (OAKS)-1[4], OAKS-2, Ileus Management International (IMAGINE)[7] REspiratory COmplications after abdomiNal Surgery (RECON) [8], and COMPlicAted intra-abdominal collectionS after colorectal Surgery (COMPASS)[9]. To date, we have engaged over 7,500 collaborators in our projects from over 170 centres in the UK and Ireland, with data collected on more than 32,000 patients. This has resulted in 25 peer reviewed papers published within high impact journals, including the British Journal of Surgery (BJS), British Journal of Anaesthesia and Anaesthesia. Members of the steering committee and Regional Leads have given over 80 presentations at regional, national and international conferences (see www.starsurg.org).

STARSurg is proud partners of the *BJS Society* who provide invaluable support for the day-to-day running of STARSurg activities and our infrastructure.

About EuroSurg

The EuroSurg collaborative is an international research group led by students and surgical trainee.[10] Founded at the European Society of Coloproctology (ESCP) 2015 meeting, it has since expanded rapidly with active members in Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Ireland and the United Kingdom (eurosurg.org). In our most recent study, COMPASS[9] which explored international drain placement practices in colorectal surgery, centres from South Africa, Australia and New Zealand took part as well.

Collaboration across international surgical communities produces transferable results which may inform the design of future RCTs and changes in clinical practice. Through participating in the EuroSurg project, students will acquire essential skills in surgical audit and research methodology.[11] EuroSurg will replicate previous groups' successful authorship policy, which designates all student and trainee collaborators as PubMed-citable "Collaborators". An example of this authorship model can be seen here: EuroSurg Collaborative (doi: 10.1002/bjs.11326).[12]

Introduction

Postoperative cardiovascular complications are increasingly common after major non-cardiac surgery, with a spectrum of severity from minor complications, such as supraventricular arrhythmias, to life-threatening complications, such as myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism and cardiac arrest.[13] Incidence of postoperative cardiovascular complications varies across published studies, owing to variation in definitions use, and can be as high as 33%.[14] Various risk factors for postoperative cardiovascular complications are recognised such as revised cardiac risk index.[15,16] With an increasing ageing population, the prevalence of various cardiovascular diseases in patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery ranges from 5% to 70%.[15] Mitigating risks of postoperative cardiovascular complications is important, since these complications are associated with increased healthcare costs, disability, and morbidity and mortality.[17-19] This is especially relevant in patients undergoing major abdominal and pelvic surgery where rates are as high as 25%.[20]

To date, there remains a paucity of robust evidence regarding the risk factors, incidence, and outcomes in major abdominal surgery. Firstly, there is a lack of contemporary data on cardiovascular outcomes with the recent consensus definitions for the Standardized Endpoints in Perioperative Medicine (StEP) initiative.[13] New data assessing rates of these new composite cardiovascular endpoints would provide benchmarking data for future randomised controlled trials. Secondly, there are limited European guidelines regarding the prevention (i.e. perioperative beta-blocker therapy) and/or management of cardiovascular complications. Royal College of Anaesthetists Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthesia Services (GPAS) provide a number of risk reduction strategies and standards within the pre-, intra- and post-operative periods. In addition, relevant Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) protocols exist to minimise postoperative cardiovascular complication.[21] Further, risk modification (i.e. anaemia, frailty) on postoperative cardiovascular complications remain an area of uncertainty.[22]

CASCADE (CArdiovaSCulAr outcomes after major abDominal surgEry) aims to increase our understanding of variability and adherence to risk reduction measures for postoperative cardiovascular complications following major abdominal surgery through an international, multicentre study across Europe.

Audit Standards

** Relevant audit standards from selected American College of Cardiology (ACC) / American Heart Association (AHA), Enhanced Recovery after Surgery, National Institute of Clinical Excellence guidelines*

Pre-operative Standards	
1. Weight and body mass index should be recorded.	**Royal College of Anaesthetists: Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthesia Services 2021**[23] • **Pre-operative Assessment and Preparation Recommendation 12.44:** Medical records should include the patient's weight and body mass index (BMI)
2. Preoperative scoring tools should be used to risk stratify patients	**ERAS for gastrointestinal surgery: consensus statement for anaesthesia practice**[24] • **Preoperative risk scoring**: Preoperative scoring tools and functional capacity tests can be used to identify patients at risk of complications and to stratify perioperative risk **American College of Cardiology (ACC) / American Heart Association (AHA) Clinical Practice Guideline**[22] • **Preoperative risk scoring**: A validated risk-prediction tool can be useful in predicting the risk of perioperative major adverse cardiovascular events in patients undergoing noncardiac surgery
3. Pre-operative Electrocardiogram (ECG)	**American College of Cardiology (ACC) / American Heart Association (AHA) Clinical Practice Guideline**[22] • **Preoperative ECG**: Pre-operative ECG is recommended for patients who have risk factor(s)d and are scheduled for intermediate- or high-risk surgery.
4. Cardiopulmonary exercise testing for high-risk patients	**Royal College of Anaesthetists: Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthesia Services 2021**[23] • **Pre-operative Assessment and Preparation Recommendation 2.2**: Cardiopulmonary exercise testing or functional assessment for high-risk patients should be carried out.
5. Preoperative iron supplementation in iron-deficiency anaemia	**National Institute of Clinical Excellence: Blood Transfusion Quality Standard (QS138) 2016** • **Iron supplementation:** People with iron-deficiency anaemia who are having surgery are offered iron supplementation before and after surgery.

Intra-operative Standards	
1. WHO Surgical Safety Checklist should be used for all procedures.	**Royal College of Anaesthetists: Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthesia Services 2021**[23] • **Pre-operative Assessment and Preparation Recommendation 12.50**: The WHO's Surgical Safety Checklist should be used and is fully endorsed by the RCoA as the instrument for promoting team working and patient safety.

Post-operative Standards	
1. Early recognition of patients needing specialist postoperative input	**Royal College of Anaesthetists: Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthesia Services 2019**[25] • **Provision of Postoperative Care Recommendation 3.23:** Mechanisms for the early recognition of patients requiring specialist postoperative input from geriatrician-led services and/or critical care should be developed. These should include patients at risk of or presenting with delirium, multiple medical complications, functional decline or complex discharge planning.
2. Postoperative intravenous iron therapy is indicated in patients with iron deficiency anaemia	**International consensus statement on Postoperative Anaemia after Major Surgery 2018**[26] • **Postoperative iron therapy:** Should postoperative iron therapy be indicated, i.v. formulations are recommended
3. Extended pharmacological VTE prophylaxis is indicated in patients at high VTE risk after major abdominal or pelvic surgery	**National Institute of Clinical Excellence: Venous thromboembolism in over 16s: reducing the risk of hospital-acquired deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism (NG89) 2018** • Consider extending pharmacological VTE prophylaxis to 28 days postoperatively for people who have had major cancer surgery in the abdomen.

Methods

1. Summary

A prospective, multicentre, study will be delivered by STARSurg Collaborative & EuroSurg Collaborative across Europe. Mini-teams of up to four collaborators (medical students and at least one doctor) per speciality group per data collection period will prospectively collect data over a continuous 14-day period at each participating centre. This will be on consecutive patients undergoing major abdominal surgery, with follow-up to 30 postoperative days. All mini-teams should be supervised by a consultant in surgery.

2. Study Aims:

- ***Primary Aim:*** To audit compliance to pre-, intra-, and postoperative audit standards in reducing risk of postoperative cardiovascular complication.

- ***Secondary Aims***
    - To characterise rates and risk factors associated with postoperative cardiovascular complications following major abdominal surgery in Europe.
    - To explore the association of pre-operative and postoperative anaemia with postoperative cardiovascular complications and short-term outcomes (length of stay, readmission and 30-day mortality).
    - To characterise the efficacy and safety profile of extended pharmacological thromboprophylaxis in patients at high risk for VTE.

3. Project Timeline:

- The suggested overall data collection periods will be Monday 24th January 2022 to 3rd April 2022. Each mini-team will collect data over a 14-day, consecutive period with subsequent 30-day follow-up:
    - Period 1: 00:00 24th Jan 2022 - 23:59 06th Feb 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up)
    - Period 2: 00:00 07th Feb 2022 - 23:59 20th Feb 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up)
    - Period 3: 00:00 21st Feb 2022 - 23:59 06th Mar 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up).
    - Period 4: 00:00 07th Mar 2022 - 23:59 20th Mar 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up).
    - Period 5: 00:00 21st Mar 2022 - 23:59 03rd Apr 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up).
- Patients should be included if their operation started (defined as 'knife-to-skin' time) within

the time period during the data collection periods as specified above.

- Additional data collection periods may be added later in the study, to give flexibility to include further centres, who have had logistical difficulties in study start up.

4. Centre Eligibility:

- CASCADE is open to any hospital in UK and Europe that routinely performs either elective and emergency major abdominal surgery.
- All participating centres are required to register the CASCADE audit according to local regulations. In the UK, CASCADE has been confirmed by the NHS East of Scotland REC Committee that it does not need NHS ethical review under the terms of the Governance Arrangements for Research Ethics Committees (**Appendix F**).
- Internationally, individual study investigators are responsible for ensuring the correct audit, ethical or departmental approval has been achieved prior to commencing data collection (this can be registered as an audit or service evaluation, if appropriate).
- Evidence of successful audit registration must be sent to study management team (or the appropriate regional lead for UK centres) prior to commencement of data collection. Centres will not be allowed to upload patients' data onto REDCap without evidence of successful registration of the study.
- Following completion of the CASCADE audit, it is a requirement of participation that mini-teams should **present the audit findings** to the surgery and/or audit departments at each centre.

Providing feedback on the audit's findings to your department's clinicians is an essential step in the audit loop. Presenting local results will help collaborators develop analytical and presentation skills and will boost their CVs.

5. Patient Eligibility:

Summary: Consecutive adult patients undergoing emergency or elective abdominal and/or pelvic visceral resection, formation or reversal of stoma, open vascular surgery, anterior abdominal wall hernia repair, or transplant surgery through any operative approach.

Inclusion criteria:

- **Age**: Adult, 18 years or above.

- **Procedure:** Major abdominal surgery, including one or more of the following:
    - Visceral resection, defined as complete transection and removal of a segment of the oesophagus, stomach, small bowel, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, colon, appendix, rectum, kidney, bladder, ovary and/or uterus, including multivisceral resections.
    - Formation and reversal of stoma (ileostomy,colostomy or urostomy).
    - Open repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm or vascular bypass procedure with abdominal component.
    - Anterior abdominal wall incisional hernia or parastomal hernia repair.
    - Transplant surgery, including renal, liver or pancreas surgery.
- **Approach:** Open, laparoscopic, laparoscopic assisted, laparoscopic converted, robotic, robotic converted procedures are all eligible.
- **Urgency**: Patients undergoing planned (elective or expedited) or unplanned (emergency) surgery.

Exclusion criteria:

- **Procedures:**
    - Groin (femoral, inguinal), umbilical or paraumbilical hernia repairs and other abdominal and/or pelvic surgeries without resection (e.g. anti-reflux surgery, rectopexy, sterilisation) are excluded.
    - Caesarean sections (C-sections) are excluded.
    - Bariatric procedures (i.e., sleeve gastrectomy, gastric bypass) are excluded.
    - Diagnostic laparoscopy or laparotomy without resection are excluded.
    - Transanal, transurethral, transvaginal procedures without an abdominal incision are excluded.
- **Indication:** Procedures performed for a trauma indication (blunt or penetrating) are excluded.
- **Pregnancy:** pregnant patients (positive urine or blood hCG test prior to surgery) are excluded.
- **Minor surgery:** Planned day case procedures (discharge home on the same day as surgery) are excluded.
- **Extent of surgery**: We will exclude operations that are either:
    - Staged with a planned return for reoperation (such as but not limited to damage control laparotomy or burns surgery) OR

- Change in operative plan such that during the first procedure it is determined that a reoperation is necessary, even if the patient was enrolled preoperatively

- **Return to theatre**: Each individual patient should only be included in the study *once*. Patients returning to theatre due to complications following earlier surgery can be included, as long as their indexed procedure has not already been included in the CASCADE audit.

You should collect data on consecutive patients operated at your centre during the data collection period. This means that all eligible patients should be included.

Strategies to identify consecutive eligible patients could include:

- *Daily review of elective theatre lists.*
- *Daily review of handover sheets/ emergency admission and ward lists.*
- *Daily review of theatre logbooks (both elective and emergency).*

6. Covariates:

Data will be collected on audit standards and confounding factors for risk-adjusted analyses. These include age, sex, ethnicity, body mass index, American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) grade, relevant comorbidities, smoking status, anticoagulant or antiplatelet use, preoperative blood test values, and preoperative anaemia management. Variables including operative urgency, operative procedure, operative contamination, use of tranexamic acid, intraoperative blood transfusions used, haemoglobin level at transfusion, duration of procedure and post-operative iron therapy will also be collected. Without appropriately adjusting for risk factors, it is likely that any findings would be biased and unable to be appropriately analysed on a national scale. A full list of required data fields is available in **Appendix B**, and on the REDCap database.

7. Outcome Measures and Follow-up:

Primary outcome measure:

- Rates of compliance to pre-, intra-, and postoperative audit standards in reducing risk of postoperative cardiovascular complication.

Secondary outcome measures:

- Incidence of postoperative cardiovascular complications within 30-days of surgery

according to the Standardized Endpoints for Perioperative Medicine (StEP) cardiovascular.[13] (see **Appendix D: Definitions of Key Outcomes**).

- 30-day postoperative blood transfusion rates
- 30-day complication rates defined according to the Clavien-Dindo classification (see **Appendix D: Definitions of Key Outcomes**)
- 30-day reoperation rates
- Critical care bed days up to 30 days postoperatively
- Length of in-patient stay (days) up to 30 days postoperatively
- 30-day readmission rates
- 30-day bleeding event rates (see **Appendix D: Definitions of Key Outcomes**)
- Length of pharmacological VTE prophylaxis (days) up to 30 days postoperatively.

Follow-up should be performed in line with current routine practice within each hospital settings. No additional telephone, in-person or questionnaire-based follow-up is required. Source data may be acquired from hospital in-patient notes, clinical electronic systems, or outpatient letters.

Prior to collecting data, all collaborators will be required complete the mandatory e-learning modules available from the CASCADE project online hub: https://incept.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=7

These include: ***(1)*** *CASCADE Patient selection;* ***(2)*** *Clavien-Dindo classification* ***(3)*** *Postoperative cardiovascular complications;* ***(4)*** *Postoperative bleeding complications;* ***(5)*** *VTE pharmacological prophylaxis;* ***(6)*** *Data safety governance;* ***(7)*** *Quiz*

8. Data Governance:

Data will be collected and stored online through a secure server running the Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) web application,[27,28] and allows safe anonymised data storage by collaborators across Europe. The service is managed by the Birmingham Surgical Trials Consortium (BiSTC) REDCap system hosted at the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom. The security of the study database system is governed by the policies of the University of Birmingham. Data management and data security within the BiSTC REDCap will abide by the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and any subsequent

amendments. Collaborators will be given secure REDCap project server login details, allowing secure data storage on the REDCap system.

No patient data will be uploaded or stored on the REDCap database without prior local permissions. All data should be handled in accordance with local data governance policies, and all paper copies of any data should be destroyed as confidential waste within the centre once uploaded to REDCap. Data collected during the CASCADE study can be used for future analyses at the Study Management Group's discretion.

9. Data Analysis & Sample Size:

Based on previous STARSurg and EuroSurg studies, CASCADE is anticipated to include around 300 centres in Europe. With consideration to recent figures provided by previous STARSurg and EuroSurg studies, it has been estimated that, on average, ten patients will undergo surgery per week at each participating centre. Therefore, a sample of approximately 6000 patients is anticipated. No surgeon-, hospital- or country-specific comparisons will be performed. Further secondary analyses may be performed at the Study Management Group discretion.

10. Local Project Registration:

At European centres, if the option is available, this project may be registered as clinical audit or service evaluation. Alternatively, it may be necessary to obtain formal ethical approval. It is the responsibility of the local mini-team at each site ensure that the study is registered appropriately, according to local regulations. CASCADE should be registered in the UK and ROI as a clinical audit. It is the responsibility of the local mini-team at each site to identify a local consultants in surgery, anaesthesia or critical care to supervise them and ensure registration.

Confirmation that ethical review is not required for CASCADE within the UK is available in **Appendix F**. Examples of audit registration forms can be found at the online project hub. When registering CASCADE as a clinical audit you can emphasis that:

- CASCADE is a national audit, and all data collected will measure current practice.
- No changes to normal patient pathways/ treatment will be made.
- All CASCADE data will be collected and stored online through a secure server running the Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) web application.[28] REDCap allows collaborators to enter and store data in a secure system. Collaborators will be given secure REDCap project server login details, allowing secure data storage on the REDCap

database.

Collaborators in the UK should seek their trust's Caldicott Guardian's permission to submit data to the REDCap system. **No data should be uploaded to REDCap prior to written approval from the Caldicott Guardian**. No patient identifiable information (e.g. NHS numbers) should be uploaded or stored on the REDCap database without explicit permission from the trust's Caldicott Guardian. All data should be handled in accordance with national and local data governance policies.

REDCap accounts will not be issued until evidence is sent to your university's regional lead that the following approvals are in place at your centre:

- *Successful registration of CASCADE with the audit department.*
- *Caldicott Guardian permission for data to be submitted to REDCap.*

11. Quality assurance:

Design: This protocol was written with guidance from an expert cross-speciality advisory group.

Training: CASCADE Regional Leads are encouraged to hold local meetings with collaborating teams at their medical school to brief them on the protocol, and to feedback any local issues or questions raised. To ensure collaborators understand the study topic, inclusion criteria, primary outcomes, application of the Clavien-Dindo classification and the principles of data governance, they will all be asked to complete online ***e-learning*** on these (pass mark is 100%) prior to starting data collection (online at: https://incept.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=7).

Project team structure: Medical students will take the lead in disseminating and delivering this study alongside junior doctors. These 'mini-teams' should be supervised by up to two consultants (two surgeons or anaesthesists) at each site (**Figure 1**). Each team should include at least one qualified doctor to provide additional local support for participating medical students.

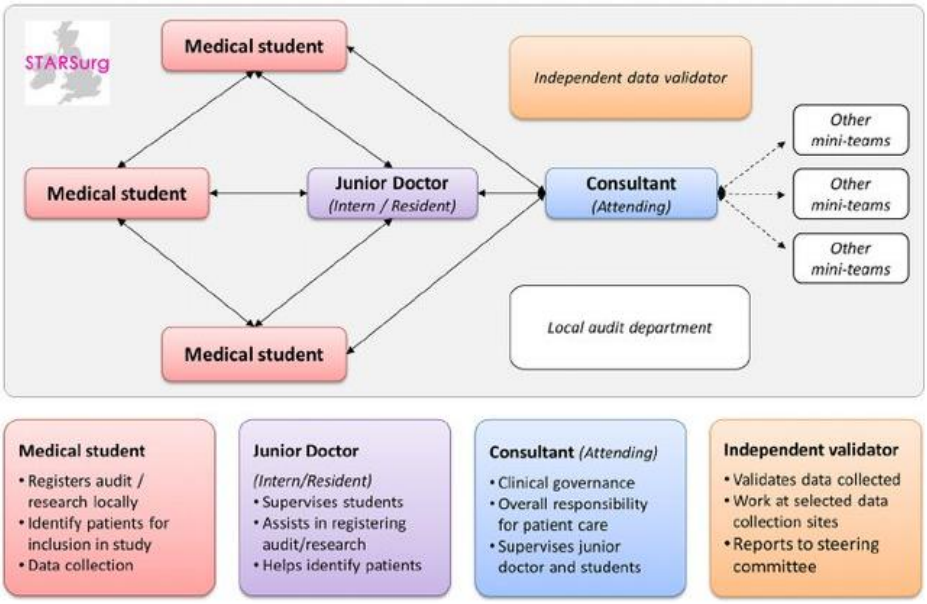

Figure 1: STARSurg "Mini-team" structure, roles, and responsibilities.

Data completeness: Following data collection, only data sets with >95% data completeness will be accepted for pooled national analysis. To emphasise the importance of data completeness to collaborators, data collection periods with >5% missing data points will be excluded from the study and collaborators from those periods withdrawn from the published list of citable collaborators.

Validation: This methodology for student-driven snapshot audit has been widely validated across multiple datasets, both nationally in the UK and Ireland and internationally, demonstrating high levels of case ascertainment (typically greater than 90 to 95%) and data accuracy (greater than 96 to 98%).[29,30]

12. Authorship:

In accordance with National Research Collaborative (NRC) authorship guidelines [3], all research outputs from CASCADE will be listed under a single corporate authorship ("STARSurg Collaborative & EuroSurg Collaborative").

All collaborators will be listed as PubMed-citable collaborators in accordance with the roles defined below (so long as the minimum requirements for authorship are met).

- **Writing Group:** A group of medical students, junior doctors and external advisory board members responsible for the overall scientific content, data analysis, and preparation of

research manuscripts.

- **Steering Committee**: A core group of medical students and junior doctors who have overall responsibility for protocol design, project co-ordination, and data handling.
- **Statistical Analysis**: A small team of dedicated statisticians who take overall responsibility for the statistical analysis plan and quality assurance of data analysis
- **Regional Leads**: A network of medical students across all medical schools. They are responsible for co-ordinating mini-teams at local hospitals, and act as a link between mini-teams / hospital leads, and the steering committee. Requirements for authorship on CASCADE outputs include:
    - Active engagement with dissemination of CASCADE and other STARSurg activities at their local medical school.
    - Effective and responsive communication with the STARSurg steering committee, and with local collaborators throughout their time as Regional Leads.
    - Recruitment of at least two mini-teams at each centre where students from their medical school have surgical placements, with a minimum of one centre meeting the criteria for inclusion within the CASCADE dataset.
    - Responsible for representing STARSurg at regional educational and research meetings.
- **Local (Hospital) Leads**: A single lead point of contact for data collection at each site who has overall responsibility for site governance registration and coordinating handover between local collaborator teams. Local Leads should be prospectively identified by Regional Leads (although remain an optional role), and these are recommended to be the junior doctor or a senior medical student within the mini-team, and only one person can fulfil this role. Minimum requirements for authorship on CASCADE outputs include:
    - Primary person responsible in obtaining local approvals for conduct of the CASCADE audit (e.g. registration of the audit, seeking Caldicott guardian permission to upload data to REDCap).
    - Active involvement in a mini-team during a data collection period at the centre which meets the criteria for inclusion within the CASCADE dataset.
    - Co-ordination of handover between all local collaborator teams at the centre, and involvement in local dissemination of CASCADE and other STARSurg & EuroSurg activities.
    - Presentation of local results at their centre from the CASCADE audit (or otherwise arranges another collaborator to present on their behalf).

- **Local collaborators (data collectors)**: A team of up to 3 people responsible for data collection per specialty group over a specific 2-week period at a particular centre. This should ideally be formed by 1-2 medical students collaborating with a junior doctor (FY1 to senior registrar grade). Reflecting the cross-specialty nature of the CASCADE audit, one mini-team (3 members) will be permitted *per specialty group*, defined as: (1) gastrointestinal and liver surgery; (2) vascular and transplant surgery; (3) urological surgery; (4) gynaecological surgery (a maximum of 12 collaborators per data period per hospital). Minimum requirements for authorship on CASCADE outputs include:
    - Compliance with local audit approval processes and data governance policies.
    - Active involvement in data collection over at least one data collection period at a centre which meets the criteria for inclusion within the CASCADE dataset (below).
    - While assistance with other teams is encouraged, collaborator status will only be assessed based on successful completion of the allocated period.
    - Collaboration with the regional / local lead to ensure that the audit results are reported back to the audit office / clinical teams.
- **Supervising Consultant**: Data collection in each hospital must be supervised by up to two consultants (at least one in a surgical or anaesthetic specialty). Minimum requirements for authorship on CASCADE outputs include:
    - Sponsorship of local audit registration, and responsible to ensure local collaborators act in accordance with local governance guidelines.
    - Inclusion of at least one data collection period at their centre which meets the criteria for inclusion within the CASCADE dataset.
    - Facilitation of local audit results presentation and support of appropriate post-audit interventions.
    - Completion of workplace-based assessments for students or trainees (ePortfolio/ISCP), if requested.

Criteria for centre inclusion within CASCADE:

- Obtain of all appropriate local approvals for conduct of the CASCADE audit.
- Successful completion of at least one data collection period at the centre (with a minimum of one eligible patient per period included). Individual data collection periods will only be included when:

i. >95% data completeness has been achieved.

ii. All data for the period has been uploaded within the specified deadlines.

Please note if these criteria are not met, then the contributing mini-team and/or the centre may be removed from the dataset and authorship list (please get in contact as soon as potential issues arise so we can support as many centres to be included as possible). See **Appendix F** for advice to help ensure for successful inclusion of your centre in the CASCADE audit.

Appendix A: Summary of data fields (CRF)

Use with Data Dictionary to aid data collection.

REDCap Unique ID	

Section 1: Pre-operative data fields

Age	_ _ _(years)	Gender	□ Male □ Female	ASA grade	□ I □ II □ III □ IV □ V	BMI	_ _ . _ _ (2dp)
Smoking status	□ Current □ Ex-smoker (<6 weeks) □ Ex-smoker (6 weeks -1 year) □ Ex-smoker (>1 year) □ Never smoked (**if smoker/ex-smoker**: □ Tobacco cigarettes □ E-cigarettes or vapes)					Clinical Frailty Scale	□ 1-3 □ 4-6 □ 7-9 (https://bit.ly/3c9ve3d)
History (Hx) of cardiovascular disease *(Tick all that apply)*	□ None □ MI □ Angina □ TIA/stroke □ Hypertension □ Atrial Fibrillation □ Deep vein thrombosis □ Pulmonary Embolism □ Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) (**If CHF**: NYHA: □ I □ II □ III □ IV)			Hx of respiratory disease *(best describing respiratory signs and chest x-ray appearance)*	□ Exertional dyspnoea or chest x-ray (CXR): mild COPD □ Exertional dyspnoea <1 flight or CXR: moderate COPD □ Dyspnoea at rest/rate >30 at rest or CXR: fibrosis or consolidation □ None	Hx of COPD	□ Yes □ No
Hx of chronic kidney disease	□ I □ II □ IIIa □ IIIb □ IV □ V □ None	Hx of liver cirrhosis	□ Yes □ No	Hx of diabetes mellitus	□ Type I □ Type II (diet / tablet / insulin?) □ None	Active cancer and/or cancer treatment	□ Yes □ No
Hx IBD	□ Yes □ No						
Management of iron-deficiency anaemia (IDA) *(Tick all that apply)*	□ None □ Iron (Oral / IV ?) □ Tranexamic acid (TXA) □ RBC transfusion (**if RBC**: □1 □2 □3 □4 □≥5 units)			Pre-admission treatment *(Tick all that apply)*	□ Aspirin (□stopped preop □stopped preop and postop □not stopped) □ ACEi/ARB (□stopped preop □stopped preop and postop □not stopped) □ β-blocker (□stopped preop □stopped preop and postop □not stopped) □ α_2 agonist (□stopped preop □stopped preop and postop □not stopped) □ Rate controlling CCB (□stopped preop □stopped preop and postop □not stopped) □ DHP CCB (□stopped preop □stopped preop and postop □not stopped) □ None		

Pre-admission therapeutic anticoagulation	□ LMWH □ Warfarin □ Direct oral anticoagulant (DOACs) □ None
Pre-admission blood tests* *(Please complete all)* *Include most recent blood tests within the 90 days prior to operation	Hb _ _ _ g/L Albumin _ _ g/L Creatinine_ _ _ _ umol/L
Admission blood tests* *(Please complete all)* *Include the first blood test results from this admission	Hb _ _ _ g/L WCC _ _. _ x10^9/L (1dp) Albumin _ _ g/L Sodium _ _ _ mmol/L Potassium _ _ ._ mmol/L (1dp) Urea _ _ _ mmol/L (1dp) Creatinine _ _ _ _ umol/L
Admission observations	Pulse_ _ _bpm Systolic BP_ _ _mmHg GCS_ _(/15)
Pre-operative assessment	***(If elective)*** □ Yes (pre-admission anaesthetic assessment clinic) □ No ***If yes:*** Did this include pre-operative cardiopulmonary exercise testing? □ Yes (VO_2 peak _ _ _mlmin^{-1}kg^{-1} / AT_ _ _ mlmin^{-1}kg^{-1}) □ No ***(If emergency)*** □ Yes (inpatient perioperative or elderly medicine) □ No
Preoperative investigations *(Tick all that apply)*	□ ECG (normal/AF rate 60-90/AF rate >90 or any other abnormal rhythm?) □ ECHO (LVEF_ _ _ %) □ Coronary angiogram □ None

Section 2: Intra-operative data fields

Prior abdo operations	□ 1 □ 2 □ >2	Urgency (NCEPOD)	□ Elective □ Urgent □ Expedited □ Immediate	Primary indication	□ Benign □ Primary Malignancy only □ Nodal Metastases □ Distant Metastases		
Operation	*See REDCap and Appendix C for list of operation types (select all that apply)*						
Approach	□ Open □ Laparoscopic □ Laparoscopic-assisted □ Laparoscopic → open □ Robotic □ Robotic → open	Operative Contamination	□ Clean □ Clean-contaminated □ Contaminated □ Dirty	Peritoneal soiling	□ Serous fluid □ Localised pus □ Free content □ None	WHO checklist	□ Yes □ No
Duration of operation	_ _ _mins	Estimated blood loss	_ _ _ _ml	Intra-operative interventions	□ TXA □ RBC □ None	**If RBC**, how many units?	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ ≥5
If RBC, Hb at transfusion	□ _ _ _ g/L □ Not available						

Section 3: Post-operative data fields

Critical care admission	□ No □ Yes, planned from theatre □ Yes, unplanned from theatre □ Yes, unplanned from ward **If yes**, cvc inserted? □ Yes □ No	Critical care bed days	_ _ days	Postop Hb *(lowest)*	□ _ _ _ g/L (day 0-1) □ _ _ _ g/L (day 2-3) □ _ _ _ g/L (day 4-6) □ _ _ _ g/L (prior discharge) □ Not available	IDA mx *(Tick all that apply)*	□ None □ Iron (Oral / IV ?) □ TXA □ RBC transfusion (**if RBC**: □1 □2 □3 □4 □≥5 units)

30-day Follow-up

Cardiovascular complications within 30 days* *(Tick all that apply)* *Please enter postop day (POD) event occurred)	□ None □ Myocardial infarction (POD _ _) □ Myocardial injury (POD _ _) □ Non-fatal cardiac arrest (POD _ _) □ Coronary revascularisation (POD _ _) □ PE (symptomatic / asymptomatic?) (POD _ _) □ DVT (proximal / distal?; symptomatic / asymptomatic?) (POD _ _) □ New onset AF (POD _ _) □ Stroke (POD _ _)	Bleeding complication within 30 days *(Tick all that apply)*	□ Non-major bleeding (POD _ _) □ Major bleeding (POD _ _) □ None
		Post-operative length of stay	_ _ days
		Highest 30-day complication grade	□ None □ I □ II □ IIIa □ IIIb □ IVa □ IVb □ V (**if V:** Cardiac / PE / noncardiac?) (**if V:** postop day occurred: _ _)
		30-day Reoperation	□ Yes □ No
		30-day readmission	□ No □ Yes (planned/unplanned?)

30-day postoperative COVID status* *(Swab PCR or rapid antigen test)*	□ None □ Yes, preop (≤7 days prior op) □ Yes, preop (8-42 days prior op) □ Yes, postop (POD_ _) **If preop**: Symptomatic? □ Yes □ No **If preop or postop**: Vaccinated? □ Partial □ Full □ No		**If readmission**, what was Hb *(Include the first blood test results on readmission)*	□ _ _ _ g/L □ Not available	**If readmission**, anaemia intervention	□ None □ Iron (Oral / IV ?) □ RBC transfusion (**if RBC**: □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □≥5 units)
Postoperative outpatient VTE prophylaxis duration	_ _ days	Postoperative outpatient VTE prophylaxis	□ None □ LMWH □ Warfarin □ DOACs □ Discharged home on therapeutic anticoagulation (e.g. inpatient diagnosis of PE and/or DVT, or restarted on the therapeutic anticoagulation the patient was on prior to admission) (**if DOAC**: □ dabigatran □ rivaroxaban □ apixaban □ edoxaban □ betrixaban)			

Appendix B: Data Dictionary

Pre-operative Data Fields	Required data (definition / comment)	Suggested source(s)
1. Patient age	**Years** *(whole years at the time of operation)*	– Clinical letters / notes
2. Patient sex	**Male** / **Female**	– Clinical letters / notes
3. Patient body mass index (BMI)	**kg/m²** (record to two decimal places)	– Drug charts – Clinical letters / notes
4. Patient ASA grade	**Grade I-V** (Full ASA classification available at: https://www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system)	– Anaesthetic notes
5. Smoking status	**Current**, **Previous** (stopped smoking <6 weeks), **Previous** (stopped smoking 6 weeks – 1 year), **Previous** (stopped smoking >1 year), **Never smoked**	– Admissions clerking – Clinical notes
6. Mode of smoking	**Tobacco cigarettes, Electronic cigarettes or vapes, unknown**	– Admissions clerking – Clinical notes
7. Clinical Frailty scale	**1-3 / 4-6 / 7-9** (Full Clinical frailty scale available at: https://www.dal.ca/sites/gmr/our-tools/clinical-frailty-scale.html)	– Admissions clerking – Clinical notes
8. History of cardiovascular disease	**Yes** (myocardial infarction, angina, congestive cardiac failure, TIA/stroke, hypertension, peripheral vascular disease, atrial fibrillation, Deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism) / **No** *If congestive cardiac failure, what is the NYHA: I / II / III / IV (available at https://www.heartonline.org.au/media/DRL/New_York_Heart_Association_(NYHA)_classification.pdf)*	– Admission clerking – Anaesthetic notes – Outpatient letters
9. History of respiratory disease (select option that best describes the patient's respiratory signs and chest x-ray (CXR) appearance)	**None / Dyspnoea on exertion or CXR:** mild COPD **/ Dyspnoea limiting exertion to <1 flight or CXR:** moderate COPD **/ Dyspnoea at rest/rate >30 at rest or CXR:** fibrosis or consolidation	
10. History of COPD	**Yes / No**	
11. History of chronic kidney disease	**Yes** *(I / II / IIIA / IIIB / IV / V)* **/ No**	
12. History of liver cirrhosis	**Yes / No**	
13. History of diabetes mellitus	**Yes - Type I / Yes - Type II** *(diet controlled, tablet controlled, insulin controlled)* / **No**	
14. Active cancer and/or cancer treatment	**Yes / No**	
15. Inflammatory bowel disease	**Yes / No**	
16. Management of iron-deficiency anaemia	**None / Preoperative iron supplementation (oral or IV?) / Tranexamic acid / RBC transfusion** (*If yes: 1, 2, 3, 4, ≥5 units)*	– Anaesthetic notes – Outpatient letters
17. Pre-admission treatment	**Yes** (Aspirin, ACEi/ARB, β-blocker, α_2 agonist, rate controlling CCB, DHP CCB) **/ No** *If yes, was medication stopped preoperatively? (No / Yes, stopped preop only / Yes, stopped preop & postop)*	– Clinical letters / notes PACS software
18. Pre-admission therapeutic anticoagulation	**Yes** (Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH), Warfarin, Direct acting oral anticoagulants (DOACs)) **/ No**	– Clinical letters / notes PACS software
19. Pre-admission blood tests	**Haemoglobin** (grams / litre) / **Albumin** (grams / litre) / **Creatinine** (umol/L)	– Pathology systems

	**Include blood tests taken within the 90 days prior to operation. If multiple blood tests have been taken during this period, record the most recent value.*	
20. Admission blood tests	**Haemoglobin** (grams / litre) / **White cell count** (x10^9 / l) / **Albumin** (grams / litre) / **Sodium** (mmol/l) / **Potassium** (mmol/l) / **Urea** (mmol/l) / **Creatinine** (umol/L) **Include the **first** blood test results from this admission. Only include blood tests taken **before** surgery*	– Pathology systems
21. Admission observations	**Pulse rate** (bpm) / **Systolic blood pressure** (mmHg) / **Glasgow coma scale**	–
22. Pre-operative assessment	***If elective:*** **Yes** (pre-admission anaesthetic assessment clinic) / **No. *If yes:*** Did this include pre-operative cardiopulmonary exercise testing (**Yes -** VO_2 peak, AT / **No**). ***If emergency:*** **Yes** (inpatient perioperative or elderly medicine, including physician or nurse specialist) / **No**	– Clinical letters / notes
23. Preoperative investigations	**None / ECG** (normal/AF rate 60-90/AF rate >90 or any other abnormal rhythm?) **/ Echocardiography** *(LVEF, %?)* **/ Coronary angiography**	–
Abbreviations: ASA = American Society of Anaesthesiologists; Hb = Haemoglobin; LVEF = Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction PACS = Picture Archiving and Communication.		

Intra-operative Data Fields	Required data (definition / comment)	Suggested source(s)
1. Including this operation, how many abdominal operations has the patient had in the 30 day period prior to this procedure?	**1 / 2 / >2**	– Operative note – Admissions clerking
2. **Operative urgency (NCEPOD Classification of Intervention) (available at: https://www.ncepod.org.uk/classification.html)**	**Immediate** (Immediate life, limb or organ-saving intervention - resuscitation simultaneous with intervention. Normally within minutes of decision to operate). **Urgent** (Intervention for acute onset or clinical deterioration of potentially life-threatening conditions, for those conditions that may threaten the survival of limb or organ, for fixation of many fractures and for relief of pain or other distressing symptoms. Normally within hours of decision to operate) **Expedited** (requiring early treatment where the condition is not an immediate threat to life, limb or organ survival. Normally within days of decision to operate). **Elective** (Intervention planned in advance of routine admission to hospital).	
3. Primary indication	**Malignant** / **Benign** *If malignant: Primary only / nodal metastases / Distant metastases*	– Operative note. – Clinical notes. – Theatre records.
4. Operative procedure	**Select main procedure** from ***Appendix C*** (closest option from the drop-down list or enter as free text by selecting "other").	– Operative note
5. Operative approach	**Open** (performed exclusively using instruments inserted in to the abdomen through a surgical incision). **Laparoscopic** (performed exclusively using instruments inserted in to the abdomen through small ports) or **Laparoscopic-assisted** (laparoscopic surgery in which an incision is enlarged to deliver a specimen or to insert a gloved hand into the abdomen). **Laparoscopic converted to open** (surgery planned to be performed laparoscopically but for unforeseen reasons the decision was made to change to an open approach). **Robotic** (robot-assisted surgery with no conversion to either laparoscopic or open approaches). **Robotic converted to open** (surgery planned to be performed robotically but for unforeseen reasons the decision was made to change to an open approach).	
6. Operative contamination	**Clean** (Gastrointestinal (GI) and genitourinary (GU) tract not entered). **Clean-Contaminated** (GI or GU tracts entered but no gross contamination). **Contaminated** (GI or GU tracts entered with gross spillage or major break in sterile technique).	

	Dirty (There is already contamination prior to operation, e.g. faeces or bile).	
7. Peritoneal soiling	**None / Serous Fluid / Localised Pus / Free bowel content** (i.e. pus or blood)	–
8. Was the WHO checklist used?	**Yes** / **No**	– Clinical notes
9. Duration of operation	**(mins)**	–
10. Estimated blood loss	**(Millilitres**)	– Theatre records – Anaesthetic chart
11. Intra-operative interventions	**No / Tranexamic acid use / RBC transfusion (***If yes: 1, 2, 3, 4, ≥5 units)*	– Theatre records – Anaesthetic chart
12. Haemoglobin at transfusion	**Not available / Available** *If available, please state value in grams/litre*	– Anaesthetic chart
Abbreviations: NCEPOD: National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death, RBC = Red Blood Cell, WHO = World Health Organisation		

Post-operative Data Fields	**Required data (definition / comment)**	**Suggested sources**
1. Critical care admission *(including intensive care and high dependency units)*	**Yes, planned admission from theatre / Yes, unplanned admission from theatre / Yes, unplanned admission from ward / No** **If yes, was a central venous catheter inserted?**	• Clinical notes
2. Critical care bed days *(if yes)*	**Number** (days from first post-operative day to day of discharge from critical care. If the patient has not been discharged prior to the end of 30-day follow-up, enter '31').	
3. Postoperative haemoglobin	**Not applicable / Available (day 0-1, day 2-3, day 4-6, last prior to discharge)** *If available, please state value in grams/litre. Please record lowest Hb*	
4. Postoperative interventions for anaemia	**None / iron supplementation (oral or IV?) / Tranexamic acid / RBC transfusion** (*If yes: 1, 2, 3, 4, ≥5 units)*	
5. Cardiovascular complications within 30 days (select all that apply)	**None** / **Myocardial infarction / Myocardial injury / Non-fatal cardiac arrest / Coronary revascularisation / Pulmonary embolism** *(symptomatic non-fatal / asymptomatic)* **/ Deep venous thrombosis** *(proximal / distal? symptomatic / asymptomatic?)* **/ New onset Atrial fibrillation / Stroke** **see **Appendix D** for definitions* ***Please indicate the Post-operative day of the event(s) selected (0 if the same day of operation)***	• Clinical notes • PACS software
6. Bleeding complications within 30 days	**None / Major bleeding / Clinically relevant non-major bleeding** **see **Appendix D** for definitions* ***Please indicate the Post-operative day occurred (0 if the same day of operation)***	
7. Post-operative length of stay	**Number** (days between from the first post-operative day to day of discharge. If the patient has not been discharged prior to the end of 30-day follow-up, enter '31').	
8. Highest 30-day complication grade	**None / Clavien-Dindo Grade I-V** (see **Appendix D** for the full 7-point Clavien-Dindo scale). *If grade V, was death cardiac, PE or non-cardiac?* *If grade V, please indicate postoperative day death occured* *(*see **Appendix D** for definitions)	

9. 30-day Reoperation	**Yes / No**	
10. 30-day Readmission	**Yes - planned / Yes- unplanned / No** (this applies if patient had died during initial admission)	
11. 30-day postoperative COVID status (COVID Must be diagnosed via SARS-CoV-2 swab (PCR) test or Rapid antigen test (e.g. lateral flow test))	**None / Preoperative (≤7 days prior operation) / Preoperative 8-42 days prior operation)/ Postoperative (i.e., within 30 days postop)** *If postoperative: what day were they COVID positive postoperatively?* *If preoperative: are you still symptomatic (yes/no)?* *If preoperative or postoperative: were you vaccinated (no / partial / full)?*	
12. Haemoglobin on readmission	**Not available / Available** *If available, please state value in grams/litre*	
13. Interventions for anaemia at readmission	**None / iron supplementation (**Oral / Intravenous?), **blood transfusion (***If yes: 1, 2, 3, 4, ≥5 units)*	
14. Postoperative outpatient VTE prophylaxis duration	**Number (days of pharmacological VTE prophylaxis the patient was discharged home with)**	
15. Postoperative outpatient VTE prophylaxis	**None / Low molecular weight heparin / Direct oral anticoagulants** *(dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban or betrixiban?)* **/ Warfarin** ***Was the patient discharged home on therapeutic anticoagulation (e.g. inpatient diagnosis of PE and/or DVT, or restarted on the therapeutic anticoagulation the patient was on prior to admission)?***	

Appendix C: Included Operative Procedures

Specialty	Procedures
Upper Gastrointestinal	• Oesophagogastrectomy (excision of oesophagus and stomach) • Oesophagectomy (excision of oesophagus). • Gastrectomy (excision of stomach). • Duodenectomy / Small bowel resection (excision of small bowel).
Hepatopancreatobilary	• Cholecystectomy (total or partial excision of gallbladder). • Hepatectomy (segmental or partial excision of liver) • Excision of bile duct • Pancreatectomy (total or partial excision of pancreas, including Whipple's procedure). • Splenectomy (total or partial excision of spleen).
Lower gastrointestinal	• Appendicectomy (Total or partial excision of appendix). • Panproctocolectomy (total excision of colon and rectum). • Completion proctectomy • Pancolectomy (total excision of colon). • Subtotal colectomy • Ileocaecal resection • Right colectomy (excision of right colon; including extended). • Transverse colectomy (excision of transverse colon). • Left colectomy (excision of left colon; including extended). • Sigmoid colectomy (excision of sigmoid colon). • Excision of rectum (including abdominoperineal resection, anterior resection or Hartmann's procedure).
Stoma	• Formation, reversal or closure of ileostomy. • Formation, reversal or closure of colostomy (include reversal of Hartmann's). • Formation of urostomy (including ileal conduit, Kock pouch, Indiana pouch, Mitrofanoff procedure and ileal neobladder).
Vascular	• Open replacement or repair of aneurysmal segment of aorta. • Vascular bypass surgery including abdominal component (e.g. aortobifemoral or aortounifemoral bypass)
Endocrine	• Adrenalectomy (excision of adrenal gland).
Transplant	• Transplantation of liver • Transplantation of pancreas (or islet cell transplantation) • Transplantation of kidney • Live donor nephrectomy (excision of kidney for transplant indication) • Transplantation of bowel
Gynaecology	• Trachelectomy or cervicectomy (excision of cervix uteri). • Hysterectomy (total or partial excision of uterus). • Salpingo-oophorectomy (total or partial excision of fallopian tube or ovary).

Urology	• Nephrectomy (total or partial excision of kidney). • Ureterectomy (excision of ureter). • Cystectomy (total or partial excision of bladder). • Prostatectomy (total or partial excision of prostate).
Hernia	• Anterior abdominal wall incisional hernia repair. • Parastomal hernia repair.
Other	• Multivisceral resection (resection of several viscera in combination, including pelvic exenteration) • Other (free text)

Appendix D: Definitions of Key Outcomes

A. Cardiovascular complications:

There are several factors which can increase the risk of postoperative cardiovascular complications in the perioperative content, particularly in patients with pre-existing cardiac disease.

There are heterogenous definitions with the medical literature regarding which conditions should be considered postoperative cardiovascular complications (and how these should be defined). This makes it difficult to interpret new studies in the context of the existing literature, and so means it often is not possible to pool the data within systematic reviews.

A recent systematic review and international consensus process[13] recommended redefining postoperative cardiovascular outcomes that can be used in future trials to measure the effectiveness of perioperative interventions. The following outcomes are included within the new definition of perioperative cardiovascular adverse events:

1. **Atrial fibrillation:** New onset of irregularly irregular heart rate in the absence of P wave lasting at least 30 s or for the duration of the ECG recording (if <30 s)

2. **Myocardial infarction:** Acute myocardial injury with clinical evidence of acute myocardial ischaemia and with detection of an increase or decrease in cardiac troponin (cTn) values with at least one value above the 99th percentile upper reference limit (URL) and at least one of the following:
    a. Symptoms of myocardial ischaemia
    b. New ischaemic ECG changes
    c. Development of pathological Q waves
    d. Imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality in a pattern consistent with an ischaemic aetiology
    e. Identification of a coronary thrombus by angiography or autopsy - Post-mortem demonstration of acute atherothrombosis in the artery supplying the infarcted myocardium.

Cardiac death in patients with symptoms suggestive of myocardial ischaemia and presumed new ischaemic ECG changes before cTn values become available.

3. **Myocardial injury:** Detection of an elevated cTn value above the 99th percentile URL is defined as myocardial injury. The injury is considered acute if there is an increase or decrease in cTn values
    a. Note: it is not clinically possible to distinguish which increases of cTn levels are attributable to which mechanisms
    b. A diagnosis of myocardial infarction requires an increase of cTn values and evidence of myocardial ischaemia that may be evident from the peri- and postoperative period (e.g. ST segment changes on telemetry/ECG, repeated episodes of hypoxia, hypotension, tachycardia, or imaging evidence of myocardial injury)
    c. In the absence of evidence for acute myocardial ischaemia, the diagnosis is acute myocardial injury

4. **Coronary revascularisation:** Cardiac revascularisation procedure was defined as percutaneous coronary intervention orcoronary artery bypass graft surgery within 30 days of the index surgery.

5. **Cardiac death:** Death with a vascular cause and included those deaths after a myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, and cardiac revascularisation procedure.
    a. Excludes:
        i. Death after pulmonary embolism
        ii. Death after haemorrhage
        iii. Death after multi-organ failure
        iv. Cause of deaths unknown

6. **Non-fatal cardiac arrest:** Successful resuscitation from either documented or presumed ventricular fibrillation, sustainedventricular tachycardia, asystole, or pulseless electrical activity requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation, pharmacological therapy, or cardiac defibrillation

7. **Major adverse cardiac event:** A composite outcome that should include:
    a. Cardiac death (as defined previously)
    b. Myocardial infarction (as defined previously)

c. Non-fatal cardiac arrest (as defined previously)
d. Coronary revascularisation (as defined previously) within 30 days of index surgery
e. *Excludes* - Pulmonary embolism, haemorrhage, deep venous thrombosis, all-cause mortality

8. **Pulmonary embolism may present as sudden death, breathlessness, faintness, collapse or chest pain.** Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism requires any one of following:
    a. A high probability ventilation/perfusion lung scan
    b. An intraluminal filling defect of segmental or larger artery on a helical CT scan
    c. An intraluminal filling defect on pulmonary angiography
    d. A positive diagnostic test for deep venous thrombosis (e.g. positive compression ultrasound) and one of the following:
        i. Non-diagnostic (i.e. low or intermediate probability) ventilation/perfusion lung scan
        ii. Non-diagnostic (i.e. sub-segmental defects or technically inadequate study) helical CT scan

9. **Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is defined as the formation of a thrombus (blood clot) in a deep vein.**
    a. Diagnosis of DVT requires any one of the following:
        i. A persistent intraluminal filling defect on contrast venography
        ii. Non-compressibility of one or more venous segments on B-mode compressionultrasonography
        iii. A clearly defined intraluminal filling defect on contrast enhanced CT
    b. DVT can be divided in proximal and distal[31]:
        i. Proximal DVT is defined as DVT in the popliteal vein and/or higher (femoral vein, common femoral vein, iliac vein, vena cava).
        ii. Distal DVT (calf DVT) is defined as DVT in at least 1 of the 3 major paired veins (posterior tibial, anterior tibial, peroneal) in the calf, below the popliteal vein.
    c. DVT can be also divided in symptomatic and asymptomatic[31]:
        i. Symptomatic DVT is defined as leg pain and swelling resulting from thrombotic occlusion of a major leg vein. It requires specific investigation and treatment.

ii. Asymptomatic DVT is defined as DVT detected by screening with ultrasound or ascending venography, and with no associated symptoms (leg pain and swelling).

10. **Stroke:** Embolic, thrombotic, or haemorrhagic event lasting at least 30 min with or without persistent residual motor, sensory, or cognitive dysfunction; if the neurological symptoms continue for >24hrs, a person is diagnosed with stroke, and if lasting ,24 h the event is defined as a transient ischaemic attack[32]

B. Bleeding outcomes

Bleeding is an important safety outcome in studies exploring the use of anticoagulation pharmacological therapies. To ensure consistency across research studies, a validated and clinically relevant classification should be used. In the CASCADE study, we have adopted the definitions of bleeding outcomes recommended by the European Medicines Agency.

Major bleeding[33] is defined as a bleeding event that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- fatal bleeding
- critical bleeding (intracranial, intraocular, intraspinal, pericardial, retroperitoneal, in a non-operated joint, or intramuscular with compartment syndrome)
- clinically overt bleeding (at surgical or extrasurgical site) associated with a decrease in the haemoglobin level of more than 2 g/dL (20 g/l; 1.24 mmol/L) compared with the pre-operative level
- clinically overt bleeding (at surgical or extrasurgical site) leading to transfusion of two or more units of whole blood or packed cells
- bleeding located at the surgical site and leading to re-operation or to any unusual medical intervention or procedure for relief (e.g. draining or puncture of an haematoma at the surgical site, transfer to an ICU or emergency room).

Clinically relevant non-major bleeding[33,34] is defined as any clinically overt bleeding that:

- does not meet the criteria for major bleeding BUT
- requires medical attention (e.g.: hospitalisation, medical treatment for bleeding) AND/OR a change in antithrombotic therapy (including discontinuation or down-titration) AND/OR any other bleeding type considered to have clinical consequences for a patient.

Examples of clinically relevant non-major bleeding are:

- multiple-source bleeding;
- spontaneous haematoma >25 cm2, or > 100 cm2 if there was a traumatic cause;
- intramuscular haematoma documented by ultrasonography without compartment syndrome;
- excessive wound haematoma not requiring draining or puncture;
- macroscopic haematuria (spontaneous or lasting >24 h if associated with an intervention);
- epistaxis or gingival bleeding that requires tamponade or other medical intervention;

- haemoptysis, haematemesis or spontaneous rectal bleeding requiring endoscopy or other medical intervention.

C. Clavien-Dindo Classification System:

Adverse post-operative events may be classified in different ways:

- **Failure of treatment** - This occurs when the original surgery fails to achieve its intended benefits; for example, persistent pain following laparoscopic cholecystectomy or tumour recurrence following cancer surgery.
- **Sequelae**: The recognised consequences of a given procedure; for example, gut malabsorption following a large small bowel resection or immune deficiency following splenectomy.
- **Complication**: Any deviation from the normal post-operative course that has an adverse effect on the patient and is not either a treatment failure or sequel.

In the Clavien-Dindo classification [35], the factor determining the severity of a complication is the treatment required. Consequently, a given complication may be graded differently depending on how it has been managed. For example, an anastomotic leak may be managed just with antibiotics if it is contained (grade II) or it may require re-operation under anaesthetic (grade IIIb). Some other considerations:

- Intra-operative complications are not considered unless they have an adverse effect on the patient post-operatively. The only exception to this is intra-operative death; this is classified as grade V.
- All post-operative adverse events are included, even when there is no direct relationship to the surgery.
- All adverse events within the follow-up period (30 days) are included, even after following discharge.
- Diagnostic procedures are not included. For example, a diagnostic oesophagoduodenoscopy (OGD) to look for a source of bleeding without any intervention would not be considered a complication, but a therapeutic OGD with clipping of a bleeding vessel would be considered a grade IIIa complication. Since negative exploratory laparotomies are considered to be diagnostic procedures, they should not be recorded as complications.

Grade	Definition (examples listed in italics)
I	Any deviation from the normal postoperative course without the need for pharmacological (other than “allowed therapeutic regimens”), surgical, endoscopic or radiological intervention. Allowed therapeutic regimens are: selected drugs (antiemetics, antipyretics, analgesics, diuretics and electrolyte replacement), physiotherapy and wound infections opened at the bedside but not treated with antibiotics. ***Examples**: Ileus (deviation from the norm); hypokalaemia treated with K; nausea treated with cyclizine; acute kidney injury treated with intravenous fluids.*
II	Requiring pharmacological treatment with drugs beyond those allowed for grade I complications. Blood transfusions and total parenteral nutrition are also included. ***Examples**: Surgical site infection treated with antibiotics; myocardial infarction treated medically; deep venous thrombosis treated with enoxaparin; pneumonia or urinary tract infection treated with antibiotics; blood transfusion for anaemia.*
IIIa	Requiring surgical, endoscopic or radiological intervention, not under general Anaesthetic (GA). ***Examples**: Therapeutic endoscopic therapy (do not include diagnostic procedures); interventional radiology procedures.*
IIIb	Requiring surgical, endoscopic or radiological intervention, under GA. ***Examples**: Return to theatre for any reason.*
IVa	Life-threatening complications requiring critical care management with single organ dysfunction, or neurological complications including brain haemorrhage and ischemic stroke (excluding TIA). ***Examples**: Single organ dysfunction requiring critical care management, e.g. pneumonia with ventilator support, renal failure with filtration; SAH; stroke*
IVb	Life-threatening complications requiring critical care management with multi-organ dysfunction.

Appendix E: Steps for successful inclusion of your centre

1. Contact your local lead about participation in the CASCADE study. They will connect you to any other interested medical students and foundation doctors.

2. Form a mini-team of up to three collaborators. A medical student should be co-ordinating the team and leading audit registration and data collection. The student should be supported by at least one motivated doctor. This can be any doctor from junior doctor to consultant grade. The collaborating doctor could be:

    - A junior (e.g. FY1, FY2, CT1, CT2) you know on rotation in the surgical department.
    - If you don't know any juniors working in the surgical teams, try walking onto the ward to find an FY1 to ask who the best FY1/2 to help the audit is; this approach often succeeds. If there is an FY1/2 on an academic rotation, they may be well placed to help you.
    - The consultant who will be supervising your surgical placement.
    - The consultant lead for audit in the department of surgery.
    - A member of your local registrar-led research collaborative (http://www.asit.org/resources/collaboratives).

3. Up to four teams of students can cover consecutive 2-week periods, working together to deliver 30-day follow-up. Discuss with your regional lead to establish a 14-day consecutive data collection period from below to suit your availability:

    - Period 1: 00:00 24th Jan 2022 - 23:59 06th Feb 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up)
    - Period 2: 00:00 07th Feb 2022 - 23:59 20th Feb 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up)
    - Period 3: 00:00 21st Feb 2022 - 23:59 06th Mar 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up).
    - Period 4: 00:00 07th Mar 2022 - 23:59 20th Mar 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up).
    - Period 5: 00:00 21st Mar 2022 - 23:59 03rd Apr 2022 (+ 30 Day Follow-up).

4. Ensure that you secure formal audit approval from your hospital's clinical audit department prior to commencing data collection. This may seem daunting at first but is in fact quite straight forward. Every hospital has an audit department and it is a simple case of approaching them with the information we have prepared in this protocol and applying this to the local audit registration form. You will need a local consultant to support you and sign the hospital's audit form (this should be the same consultant which is supervising the mini-teams). Ensure that the audit department know that this is part of a national project and that you will enter data on REDCap.

*It is essential that you begin this process **immediately**; approval can take up to a month or more. You may have to contact or even visit the hospital before your placement starts to ensure that you will be ready. If you have any difficulties contact your regional lead, your supervising junior doctor/consultant or the steering committee.*

5. Contact your hospital's Caldicott Guardian (often the medical director - the audit department can help you find out who this is) to request permission to submit data to REDCap. You need additional permission from the Caldicott Guardian to store any patient numbers on REDCap.

6. Agree with your audit office and Caldicott Guardian how you will facilitate 30-day follow-up. You will require the hospital number for each patient to undertake follow-up, and so this needs to be stored in a safe and secure manner until accessed for 30-day follow-up, in line with local and national data governance guidance. This can be within the hospital site (paper or computer), or on REDCap (if permission from the Caldicott Guardian has been obtained).

7. Once the audit is registered and you have Caldicott Guardian approval, please forward evidence of this to your regional lead. REDCap accounts will not be issued until proof of audit registration AND Caldicott approval has been received.

8. Arrange to meet with the other members of your mini-team, including the junior doctor and, if possible, supervising consultant. If possible, it is also highly recommended to meet with the preceding mini-team at your centre (this would ideally include ***a period of shadowing***):
    - They will have a lot of helpful advice regarding what worked well. In your mini-team, agree in advance who will be responsible for each stage of the project (e.g. identifying patients, collecting baseline data, completing follow-up, data entry to REDCap).
    - Talk through how you will identify patients and collect required data, it will be particularly helpful if the consultant is present to offer guidance regarding this. Agree who will access blood test results; will students have a login or will the junior doctor check the results?

9. Identify all patients fitting the inclusion criteria within your specified two-week window. Contact your regional lead with any questions or issues that may arise over your data collection period.

10. Regularly follow-up for information on complications over the 30-day post-operative period. This study is prospective, so you should not wait until the end of the post-operative period to

follow-up patients (this would be retrospective). Discuss the best way to follow up patients with the consultant supervising your audit, as this will vary from centre to centre.

Be proactive in identifying post-operative adverse events, as this will prevent under-estimation of true complication rates. Remember that in this audit no changes to normal patient follow-up should be made.

Strategies for identifying complications in the follow-up period include:

- *Regularly reviewing patient notes to identify in-hospital complications.*
- *Reviewing clinic notes and clinic letters, if seen in clinic by 30 days.*
- *Checking electronic systems and handover lists for re-admissions.*
- *Checking for A&E re-attendances.*

If case notes are reviewed shortly prior to discharge they do not be need to be requested/retrieved again for follow-up at 30-days, but do check electronic records for discharge letters, clinic letters, re-admissions.

11. Ensure all data has been uploaded to the REDCap system by the data collection deadline, and you have completed all fields, avoiding missing data points. If more than 5% of patients at your centre have missing data, your centre cannot be included in the CASCADE dataset and your name will be withdrawn from the author list.

12. It is a condition of participation in CASCADE that following completion of the audit at your centre you must ensure that your local results are presented to your hospital's surgical department and/or reported back to the audit department. You may also like to return to present again at a later date, when the final national results of CASCADE become available.

Appendix F: Confirmation of Audit Status

South East Scotland Research Ethics Service

Waverley Gate
2-4 Waterloo Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3EG

NHS Lothian

Dr. Aya Riad,
STARSurg,
The University of Edinburgh.

Date: 09/09/2021
Your Ref:
Our Ref: NR/161AB6
Email: Helen.Newbery@nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk

Dear Dr.Riad,

Project Title: CArdiovaSCulAr outcomes after major abDominal surgery (CASCADE)

You have sought advice from the South East Scotland Research Ethics Service on the above project. This has been considered by the Scientific Officer and you are advised that, based on the submitted documentation it does not need NHS ethical review under the terms of the Governance Arrangements for Research Ethics Committees (A Harmonised Edition).

The advice is based on the following:

- *The project is limited to using data obtained as part of usual care, but note the requirement for Caldicott Guardian approval for the use or transfer of person-identifiable information within or from an organisation*

If the project is considered to be health-related research you will require a sponsor and ethical approval as outlined in The Research Governance Framework for Health and Community Care. You may wish to contact your employer or professional body to arrange this. You may also require NHS management permission (R&D approval). You should contact the relevant NHS R&D departments to organise this.

For projects that are not research and will be conducted within the NHS you should contact the relevant local clinical governance team who will inform you of the relevant governance procedures required before the project commences.

This letter should not be interpreted as giving a form of ethical approval or any endorsement of the project, but it may be provided to a journal or other body as evidence that NHS ethical approval is not required. However, if you, your sponsor/funder feel that the project requires ethical review by an NHS REC, please write setting out your reasons and we will be pleased to consider further. You should retain a copy of this letter with your project file as evidence that you have sought advice from the South East Scotland Research Ethics Service.

Yours sincerely,

Helen Newbery

Helen Newbery
Scientific Officer
South East Scotland Research Ethics Service

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE | POSITIVE ABOUT DISABLED PEOPLE | Healthy Working Lives

1 Headquarters
Waverley Gate, 2-4 Waterloo Place
Edinburgh EH1 3EG
Chair: Mr Brian Houston
Chief Executive: Tim Davison
Lothian NHS Board is the common name of Lothian Health Board

Appendix G: References

1. Chapman S, Glasbey, JCD, Khatri, C, Kelly, M, Nepogodiev, D Bhangu, A, Fitzgerald, JEF. Promoting research and audit at medical school: evaluating the educational impact of participation in a student-led national cohort study. *BMC Med Educ*. 2015;15(1):47.
2. Bhangu A, Fitzgerald, JE, Kolias, AG. Trainee-led research collaboratives: a novel model for delivering multi-centre studies. *ANZ J Surg*. 2014;84(12):902-3.
3. National Research Collaborative & Association of Surgeons in Training Collaborative Consensus Group. Recognising contributions to work in research collaboratives: Guidelines for standardising reporting of authorship in collaborative research. *Int J Surg*. 2017;52:355-360. doi:10.1016/j.ijsu.2017.12.019
4. Student Audit and Research in Surgery (STARSurg) Collaborative. Prognostic model to predict postoperative acute kidney injury in patients undergoing major gastrointestinal surgery based on a national prospective observational cohort study. *BJS Open*. 2018;2(6):400-410. doi:https://doi.org/10.1002/bjs5.86
5. Student Audit and Research in Surgery (STARSurg) Collaborative. Impact of post-operative non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on adverse events after gastrointestinal surgery. *Br J Surg*. 2014 101(11):1413-23.
6. Student Audit and Research in Surgery (STARSurg) Collaborative. Multicentre prospective cohort study of body mass index and postoperative complications following gastrointestinal surgery. *Br J Surg*. 2016;103(9):1157-72.
7. EuroSurg Collaborative. Ileus Management International (IMAGINE): protocol for a multicentre, observational study of ileus after colorectal surgery. *Colorectal Dis*. 2018;20(1):O17-O25.
8. STARSurg Collaborative. REspiratory COmplications after abdomiNal surgery (RECON): study protocol for a multi-centre, observational, prospective, international audit of postoperative pulmonary complications after major abdominal surgery. *British Journal of Anaesthesia*. 2020;124(1):e13-e16. doi:10.1016/j.bja.2019.10.005
9. EuroSurg Collaborative. Management of COMPlicAted intra-abdominal collectionS after colorectal Surgery (COMPASS): protocol for a multicentre, observational, prospective international study of drain placement practices in colorectal surgery. *Colorectal Disease*. 2020;22(12):2315-2321. doi:https://doi.org/10.1111/codi.15275
10. EuroSurg C. EuroSurg: a new European student-driven research network in surgery. *Colorectal Dis*. Feb 2016;18(2):214-5. doi:10.1111/codi.13260
11. Chapman SJ, Glasbey JC, Khatri C, et al. Promoting research and audit at medical school: evaluating the educational impact of participation in a student-led national collaborative study. *BMC Med Educ*. Mar 13 2015;15:47. doi:10.1186/s12909-015-0326-1
12. EuroSurg C. Safety and efficacy of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs to reduce ileus after colorectal surgery. *Br J Surg*. Jan 2020;107(2):e161-e169. doi:10.1002/bjs.11326
13. Beattie WS, Lalu M, Bocock M, et al. Systematic review and consensus definitions for the Standardized Endpoints in Perioperative Medicine (StEP) initiative: cardiovascular outcomes. *Br J Anaesth*. Jan 2021;126(1):56-66. doi:10.1016/j.bja.2020.09.023
14. Smilowitz NR, Redel-Traub G, Hausvater A, et al. Myocardial Injury After Noncardiac Surgery: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Cardiol Rev*. Nov/Dec 2019;27(6):267-273. doi:10.1097/CRD.0000000000000254
15. Task Force for Preoperative Cardiac Risk A, Perioperative Cardiac Management in Non-cardiac S, European Society of C, et al. Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. *Eur Heart J*. Nov 2009;30(22):2769-812. doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehp337

16. Lee TH, Marcantonio ER, Mangione CM, et al. Derivation and prospective validation of a simple index for prediction of cardiac risk of major noncardiac surgery. *Circulation*. Sep 7 1999;100(10):1043-9. doi:10.1161/01.cir.100.10.1043
17. Group PS, Devereaux PJ, Yang H, et al. Effects of extended-release metoprolol succinate in patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery (POISE trial): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. May 31 2008;371(9627):1839-47. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(08)60601-7
18. Devereaux PJ, Mrkobrada M, Sessler DI, et al. Aspirin in patients undergoing noncardiac surgery. *N Engl J Med*. Apr 17 2014;370(16):1494-503. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1401105
19. Beattie WS, Wijeysundera DN, Chan MTV, et al. Implication of Major Adverse Postoperative Events and Myocardial Injury on Disability and Survival: A Planned Subanalysis of the ENIGMA-II Trial. *Anesth Analg*. Nov 2018;127(5):1118-1126. doi:10.1213/ANE.0000000000003310
20. Ekeloef S, Bjerrum E, Kristiansen P, Wahlstrom K, Burcharth J, Gogenur I. The risk of post-operative myocardial injury after major emergency abdominal surgery: A retrospective cohort study. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. Sep 2020;64(8):1073-1081. doi:10.1111/aas.13622
21. Huang J. Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) Protocols and Perioperative Lung Protection. *J Anesth Perioper Med*. 2014;1(1):50- 56.
22. Fleisher LA, Fleischmann KE, Auerbach AD, et al. 2014 ACC/AHA guideline on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and management of patients undergoing noncardiac surgery: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. Dec 9 2014;64(22):e77-137. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2014.07.944
23. (RCoA) RCoA. Chapter 2: Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthesia Services for the Perioperative Care of Elective and Urgent Care Patients. 28/09/2021, 2021. 2021. https://rcoa.ac.uk/gpas/chapter-2
24. Feldheiser A, Aziz O, Baldini G, et al. Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) for gastrointestinal surgery, part 2: consensus statement for anaesthesia practice. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. Mar 2016;60(3):289-334. doi:10.1111/aas.12651
25. (RCoA) RCoA. Chapter 4: Guidelines for the Provision of Anaesthetic Services for Postoperative Care 2019. 28/09/2021, 2021. Accessed 28/09/2021, 2021. https://www.rcoa.ac.uk/gpas/chapter-4
26. Munoz M, Acheson AG, Bisbe E, et al. An international consensus statement on the management of postoperative anaemia after major surgical procedures. *Anaesthesia*. Nov 2018;73(11):1418-1431. doi:10.1111/anae.14358
27. Harris PA, Taylor R, Minor BL, et al. The REDCap consortium: Building an international community of software platform partners. *J Biomed Inform*. Jul 2019;95:103208. doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2019.103208
28. Harris P, Taylor R, Thielke R, Payne J, Gonzalez N, Conde NJ. Research electronic data capture (REDCap) – A metadata-driven methodology and workflow process for providing translational research informatics support. *J Biomed Inform*. 2009;42(2):377-81.
29. Collaborative S. Impact of postoperative non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on adverse events after gastrointestinal surgery. *Br J Surg*. Oct 2014;101(11):1413-23. doi:10.1002/bjs.9614
30. Collaborative S. Prognostic model to predict postoperative acute kidney injury in patients undergoing major gastrointestinal surgery based on a national prospective observational cohort study. Original Article. *BJS Open*. 27/07/2018 2018;
31. (CHMP) CfMPfHU. *Guideline on clinical investigation of medicinal products for prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in patients undergoing high VTE-risk surgery*. 2013. 30 May 2013.
32. Sacco RL, Adams R, Albers G, et al. Guidelines for prevention of stroke in patients with ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack: a statement for healthcare professionals from the

American Heart Association/American Stroke Association Council on Stroke: co-sponsored by the Council on Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention: the American Academy of Neurology affirms the value of this guideline. *Circulation*. Mar 14 2006;113(10):e409-49.

33. Schulman S, Kearon C, Subcommittee on Control of Anticoagulation of the S, Standardization Committee of the International Society on T, Haemostasis. Definition of major bleeding in clinical investigations of antihemostatic medicinal products in non-surgical patients. *J Thromb Haemost*. Apr 2005;3(4):692-4. doi:10.1111/j.1538-7836.2005.01204.x

34. Ruff CT, Giugliano RP, Antman EM, et al. Evaluation of the novel factor Xa inhibitor edoxaban compared with warfarin in patients with atrial fibrillation: design and rationale for the Effective aNticoaGulation with factor xA next GEneration in Atrial Fibrillation-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction study 48 (ENGAGE AF-TIMI 48). *Am Heart J*. Oct 2010;160(4):635-41. doi:10.1016/j.ahj.2010.06.042

35. Clavien P, Barkun, J, de Oliveira, ML, Vauthey, JN, Dindo, D, Schulick, RD, de Santibañes, E, Pekolj, J, Slankamenac, K, Bassi, C, Graf, R, Vonlanthen, R, Padbury, R, Cameron, JL, Makuuchi, M. The Clavien-Dindo classification of surgical complications: five-year experience. *Annals of surgery*. 2009;250(2):187-196.